

# INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. 1.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1872.

NO. 8.

**THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED IN  
STANFORD, KENTUCKY,  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.  
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Having leased this CENTRAL HOTEL, for a term of years, which is situated on Court Square, and facing the main street, and is well adapted for the reception of all classes of guests. The traveling public will find this House a convenient stopping place.

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**CASSIUS M. CLAY.**

**HIS SPEECH HERE ON THE 15TH.**

**An Original Radical as a Liberal Reformer.**

**The Administration Arraigned and the Cincinnati Convention Indorsed.**

**From the Cincinnati Enquirer.**

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you as one of the people, not as a partisan; I am not in the habit of speaking of myself, as you all know; but on this occasion when men who pursue their conscientious convictions are accused of being influenced by improper motives, it will not be inappropriate, perhaps, for me to refer to some of the incidents of my political life.

Originally a Whig, I took the liberty, always of thinking and acting independently and according to my own convictions, so that when the Whig party diverged from its original principles into Know-Nothingism—a policy which I consider not only impolitic but unjust—I did not hesitate to avow my convictions as opposed to the whole movement. And later in life, when the anti-slavery question became prominent, and the Whig organization was found to be unwilling or incompetent to recognize the Liberal movement, I separated from the Whigs and joined—and if I may be allowed to say so—assisted in forming the Republican party. Later still, when the scheme of territorializing the States—the cause of all our woes—was entered upon, I opposed it as "outside of the Constitution."

So now, once more, later in life, when all the great principles of the Republican party have been violated and established, and it is attempted to commit me to new principles and new issues, which I cannot conscientiously approve, I again separate myself and assume the designation and aims of the Liberal Republicans. I can no longer act with the Radical Republican leaders for many reasons, some of them personal, but most of them political.

You know very well, men of Kentucky, that all my life I have been a constitutional man—holding that constitutional liberty was the only possible liberty. In the discussion of the subject of slavery it was always my purpose to persuade the people of Kentucky to change their institutions, and to that end I used such arguments as my ability and conscience dictated. But during all those times of political discussion and excitement, I always acted and advocated obedience to law. I differed in this respect from my Abolition friends, who were for the overthrow of slavery, without regard to State or National Constitutions. I differed from them because, in a country like ours, based upon the principle that the majority should rule, I held that it was the duty of the people to obey the constitutional laws until they were legitimately changed.

In a complex government like ours, where all the power belongs to the people, composed of sovereign States and National Union, I felt it the highest duty of the citizen to subordinate his opinions and actions to the Constitution. Hence, I held that so long as slaves were held as property by the States, there was no power in the National Government to disturb them, except in places of National exclusive jurisdiction.

And I therefore continued the constitutional action of the Garrison Abolition party, not intending to obey the Fugitive Slave Laws, and thereby fulfill their obligations to the Constitution in calling for the dissolution of the Union itself.

Once more, fellow-citizens, in 1862, while, as a war measure, I advocated universal emancipation, I held that in the loyal States, the States alone had power to abolish it, or the Federal Government by a change of the Constitution.

I urged emancipation policy as a war measure upon President Lincoln at a time when I stood almost alone in the Republican party. I flattered myself that I brought conviction to his mind that it was necessary to the success of the Union cause that slaves should be treated as any other property—as mules, as grain or any other article of consumption, or of offense or of defense, and, if lawfully captured, subject to all the rules of war; that without that our cause would fail, and ought to fail. After thoughtfully considering the arguments, he said the States were so equally balanced in power that if he issued the proclamation, toward which his own judgment and inclinations inclined him, he feared that the State of Kentucky, being a slave State, would go over and join the South. In reply, I told him, having discussed the question of slavery all over Kentucky for many years, I ventured to say that not a single man in the State would be changed in consequence of such a proclamation; that they had already made up their minds and taken their positions. Those who were for slavery, Union or no Union, had already gone for the South, and those who had made up their minds to stand by the Union had made up their minds to lose, if need be, their slaves also. He replied that if he thought so he would issue such a proclamation, and

suggested to me that, as I had already been ordered by General Halleck and the War Department to join General Butler in New Orleans, I should be relieved of that duty and should go to Kentucky and see what was the feeling of the people in that respect. Thereupon he recalled the order of General Halleck, and sent me on a secret mission to the Kentucky Legislature which was then in session, to ascertain what would be the sentiment of the leading public men of Kentucky if such a proclamation should be issued. I went to Kentucky. The Legislature was then in session. The Senate and House of Representatives adjourned and invited me to take the hall of the House of Representatives, which I did, and I spoke upon those issues. This speech was reported by, and published in, the Cincinnati Gazette of August, 1862. I have not the original speech before me, but I have a pamphlet edition of very nearly the precise language which I used on that occasion, modified only so as to suit the occasion as a lecture, which I was called upon to deliver before the University of Albany, New York, in February, 1863, extracts from which I will now read:

"The President and the Republican party leave slavery in the loyal States where they found it. We have never claimed any political power to abolish it there. We have claimed and exercised the power to abolish it in the District of Columbia, in the Territories, and in all places of exclusive National jurisdiction. This is glory enough for any administration. The proposition to compensate the slave owners in the loyal States, who shall liberate their bondsmen, is on our part, unimpeachable and patriotic. I approve the policy, and I urge the justice and expediency of its adoption upon the Representatives of Kentucky in the hall of the Representatives in August last. It is for them to adopt or to reject the proposition. But, whether for or against the proposition and the scheme of emancipation, the bulwark of my native State I have never doubted. A hereditary slave State herself, she has ever made slavery subordinate to the higher interests, recorded by the Constitution and the Union. Whatever opinion she may have of Republican policy, there she stands, and there she will ever stand. Besides, were she less loyal, she is not less wise, for she knows that the way to save the slavery of the South is not to join the rebellion, but to subvert it; that, with peace, the military power of the President closes, and the whole right over slavery survives in the States themselves."

This speech was reported in the Cincinnati Gazette, August, 1862. Now here I stand once more, not only upon non-constitutional law, but as a man speaking for the President of the United States, and for the Republican party. The people of Kentucky yielded to my arguments and consented that slaves should be treated as prizes of war, or any other captured property, and boldly and gallantly stood by the Union. Then to have their privileges violated, and slavery abolished without compensation not only contrary to the usages of all nations, but in express violation to their own pledges to the State, places me in a false position before the world, which can only be rectified by repudiating the repudiators.

But I come now to the practice of the Radical Grant managers of a more general nature. You all know, men of Kentucky, what sacrifices I have made for the liberation of the blacks. Believing that slavery was in opposition to the avowed principles of our republican government, the laws of nature, and the expediency, I have not rested content until it was abolished, and all men, of all colors and all nationalities, were placed upon the broad basis of equality before the law. I have never professed, nor will I now for any personal or partisan accomplishment, to have the blacks more than the whites. On the contrary, I will follow the instinct of every rightly constituted individual when I say, I love my own race as well as any other race. [Cheers.] And I do not hesitate to say further, fellow-citizens, of color—for some of you I see here—that I distrust, and you may justly distrust, any man who professes to love your race better than his own. [Cheers.]

THE MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CLOSER.

For all which I have contended has been achieved, and you are placed upon the broad basis of equality with every other nationality in this vast Republic. The mission of the Republican party has been accomplished. It was no part of the Republican programme, as announced through their leading men and by their Conventions anywhere, that the blacks should be placed above the whites. Have I uttered such a sentiment? And because I would raise our own race to the same equality to which we have for so many years have contended, we are denounced as renegades from the Republican party! The times call for plain speech.

IN FAVOR OF ANNESTY.

That clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which disfranchises all the leading minds of the South, while all the blacks, without regard to antecedents or qualifications from experience, or intelligence in the administration of political affairs, are vested with political powers, was intended, and has had the effect to subject the white race of the South to the black race of the South. I am against that now and forever. [Cheers.]

QUALITY OF THE WHITE.

You know, fellow-citizens, how often I used the argument that all we asked for the black man was to have "an open field and a fair fight, and devil take the hindmost." I was for that then, and am for that now. As a Southern man, identified with southern interests, I never consented to the disfranchisement of my own race, and the barbarism of the South which the Radical party seem so determined to carry out to the end. We have no instance in history before of such successful attempt. By the laws of nature it will fail now.

OF THE RESTORATION OF A JUST EQUALITY OF THE SOUTH, I feel as certain as I was sure the abolition of slavery would be the final result of the late struggle, which has cost so much treasure and so many lives.

CENTRALIZATION.

I cannot act with the Radical Republicans, because they are changing the normal organization of our institutions. Ours is a Government of constitution—of written constitutions. The States have certain powers, and the National Government has certain powers, by the people given them.

To the States is entrusted local administration and jurisdiction over life, property, and the highest interests of civilized communities. To the National Government is entrusted only national interest for the regulation of commerce amongst the Southern States, but more especially the control of our foreign relations. Now, whatever is not delegated to the States, or to the National Government expressly by the State and National Constitutions to the people themselves.

Oppose the Radical Republicans because, violating the principles of the constitution and the experience of all mankind, ignoring the glorious fruits of our combined local and national Governments, and for going back upon the advanced and cast-off policy of centralization, which in all times have proved subversive of the liberties of the people. While the South vibrated to one extreme for State rights, even to secession and disunion, the Radicals, without that high statesmanship which should belong to those who attempt to control the destinies of the nation, are vibrating with equally criminal result, if not intention, to the other extreme, of ignoring all the rights of the States, and grossing the whole power of the Government in the National Administration.

LIBERATION OF POWER.

Men of Kentucky, time will not allow me to specify all the violations of the Constitution which have been made by this Administration. I have marked certain articles which in my judgment have been practically, if not in the letter, utterly disregarded and violated. I shall speak now of one—one which has in the Radical party itself but few defenders upon the basis of its constitutionality. In the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

Now I ask you, what does the clause mean? Does it mean that, if one man shall kill another, or if one man shall wrongfully withhold from another property of life and of property, on the part of the State, in which the National Government, may interfere and undertake to punish an individual by the power of the National Government? No man will contend that it is. How happens it then that we have seen in this higher standpoint when we say, "I have been elected as a Republican, or as a Democrat, and I serve my party." But what shall we think of him who avows that, though elected as a Democrat or Republican, "I do not serve even my own party, but a single man in that party."

Now, men of Kentucky, Republicans, Democrats, people of the United States, are these things true? That they are true is not the subject of theory or speculation, but fact. No honest man will deny them here or elsewhere.

REFORM WITHIN THE PARTY.

Well, sir, when we cannot go further with these men, who are striking not only at the principles which underlie Republicanism, but Liberalism, in and all governments, we are told that we must not set up a separate organization—we must reform the party within the party.

Well, we have attempted this. "In the Senate we say that the Constitution should be regarded, corruptions should be punished, abuses should be reformed, economy should be introduced. But how are we met by the Grant leaders? Do they meet argument with argument, and candidly consider our proposals? No, sir! But when we dare utter a word in favor of the people against the men in power, we are denounced as renegades and threatened with ostracism and excommunication from the party. This is then the first time in our history when a Senator (Morton) rises in his place in the Senate of the United States as the spokesman of the President, and says "Party is higher than country."

of the same sacred principles of all governments, of constitutional rights of South Carolina, suspended this writ, seize, with military violence, men, women and children, and bring them to punishment? This is enough, and more than enough, to arouse an indignant people to hurl the despot from power. But there is no great principle of constitutional liberty which has not been repeatedly violated by General Grant, or rather by the Grant managers. He has usurped the judicial power by enlarging the number of judges to accomplish political purposes. He has violated the rights of the Senate by interfering in its honest discharge of duty, in discharging Senator Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He has violated the rights of Congress, to which is entrusted the sole power of making war, by forcing an illegitimate alliance with the usurper Beauregard, and defending him from the action of a nation with which we were at peace. Having broken down the independence and usurped the powers of the Judiciary and representative bodies, he attacks the vital powers of the people—and in a most vital part of their political existence—by overruling a peaceful assembly of voters with the presence of United States troops in the State of Louisiana.

Instead of being the honest advocate and defender of civil reforms, which every intelligent man sees is so much needed, and without which the Government can not much longer exist; for, when the Treasury of the State cannot be kept secure, then all history shows that that Government must change its organization. Instead of doing this, he corrupts in the gravest and most flagrant manner the sources of the political power—the people themselves. He discharges the Secretary of the Interior because he will not submit to the degrading business of levying forced contributions upon office-holders for political purposes. He goes into the Customhouse at New York and puts out a man who has acquired an American and European reputation for honesty and patriotism, and who had performed the duties of his office with an eye only to the interests of the people, and the conservation of the public money, for no other purpose than to put in his place a partisan, whose corruptions have been such that the indignation of an outraged community would not long allow him to hold the office.

THE DEBATE OF PARTIES.

The time was fellow-citizens, when to discharge a capable and honest man for party purposes, a man who honestly and faithfully performs his duty for party purposes, was considered an outrage to the dignity and intelligence of the American people. But what shall we say of that infamous practice, by which good and true men are not only discharged for party sake, but even the party itself prescribed and turned out of office, not because they were unfaithful partisans even, but because they were not true to a single man in that party.

This is, fellow-citizens, practically making not only the Democratic party in the United States despotic and independent, but indignant denunciation by the leaders of all parties. Now we have lived to see men turned out of office, not for good of a party even, but to subject the party itself to the dictation of a single man. If it is not despotism then there is no meaning in words or force in principles. [Cheers.] Heretofore it has been considered patriotic for a Democrat or a Republican to say, "I am the representative of the people." We descend still from this higher standpoint when we say, "I have been elected as a Republican, or as a Democrat, and I serve my party." But what shall we think of him who avows that, though elected as a Democrat or Republican, "I do not serve even my own party, but a single man in that party."

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If you will allow me to refer to one so humble as myself, I attempted reform within the party. Those men who have sacrificed so much money, so many lives, and so much treasure in the overthrow of slavery in the United States, when the masters and slaves of a neighboring community—Cuba—rose in arms, and proclaimed the same principles, and attempted to vindicate their liberty and independence against one of the most oppressive governments that the world has seen, were blind and silent. We know what the antecedents of the United States have been in regard to that island. I dwell not upon the well-known history and antecedents of the people of Cuba. But when we attempt to show that it was not only our interest, but it was just to our fellow-patriots that we should give them equal rights with their foreign oppressors, we found the National Government instead siding and abetting against them, in defiance of the laws of 1818, expressly and avowedly made for similar events by the leading patriots of the American Nation.

We asked for a recognition of the legitimate rights of that unhappy people. We got together one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the city of New York. We stood upon the justice of our cause. As Republicans we appealed to the President, and to reason and justice in behalf of the cause which we advocated. Are we tolerated in discussion from the policy of the administration? Are we allowed to reform the party within the party? No, sir; on the contrary, organized bands of corrupt Customhouse Radicals forced themselves into this free assembly of the people, and by violence and outrage silenced the voice of reason and patriotism. For the first time in my life, gentlemen, I, who for thirty years have spoken at all times and upon all occasions, amidst a people who have been denominated by those men as always and democrats, and who was always heard—sometimes with bitterness, always with prejudice—but heard at all times, here among these professedly pure people who reverence law, these vindicators of the liberties of the black race, these advocates of the independence of the people, these defenders of Republicanism everywhere silenced me. I am not allowed to speak. Freedom of speech and constitutional liberty are struck down, and all hopes of a reform of the party within a party lost forever.

REASON FOR A NEW PARTY.

It is for this reason, fellow-citizens, that, pursuing the customs of our country and the legitimate purposes for which all parties are, or ought to be, formed, for the vindication of the great principles, we have called together the patriotic men of the Republican party who have no sympathy with and who are in opposition to those extreme measures of this despotic of the Radical Grant conspirators, to meet in convention on the 1st of May, 1872, in the city of Cincinnati, to organize a party upon which all those who can agree with us in principle can act in union for the salvation of the Republic.

SUCCESS OF THE MAY CONVENTION.

Now, fellow-citizens, a great deal has been said, and the question is often asked: Will the Cincinnati Convention be a success? I know not what other men may think, but for myself those are not the questions which I propose to myself, or the people. I ask is it right? And if it is right, I go for it. I fight for it, and, if need be, I fall for it. If I fight and fall alone. [Cheers.]

Now, of whatever else I may be accused, I have never been accused of fighting under false colors [cheers applause]. Whatever I think, or whatever I feel, I am very apt to let those who are interested know what I think and what I feel. I do not go to the Cincinnati Convention to advise President Grant or the Philadelphia Convention what to do; for as poor an opinion as I have of General Grant's capacity, and as much as I detest his character, I do not fight against him only.

AGAINST THE PHILADELPHIA SUMMIT.

I had just as soon vote for Grant as for Morton, as for Cameron, as for Butler, or any other renegade Democrat who may be nominated, or whom it is possible to nominate at the Philadelphia Convention, by the office-holders and corruptionists. If it was a contest simply as to whether Grant or some other Radical Republican should represent that once great party, I should not address you to-day. I should quietly remain in seclusion at home, where I may yet remain the balance of my life. I should utter no voice. But I come here to-day, not because I opposed Grant, or Cameron, or Butler, or Morton, but because I opposed the principles these men represent. Therefore, gentlemen, in the Cincinnati Convention, whatever others may do, I, for one, have barred my ships.

GOING FOR A NOMINATION AT CINCINNATI.

I go for a nomination. I go for a square fight. I don't ask myself whether it is a success. Now, however that may be, one thing I feel in the fullest conviction of all my experience and all my aspirations, that ultimately we must win. [Cheers.] Yes, I am for making this fight, this year, for the next four years, or for the

next forty years, for my motto is, "never give up the ship."

Now, men of Kentucky, while I have imposed upon you a large portion of my political history, I am not so vain, I am not so selfish, as to believe I have monopolized all the patriotism and all the wisdom of the country. And while the action of that old Republican party has not been always according to my best views of policy, yet according to the great principles which underlie our theory of government, that the majority should rule, I acquiesced in the results, I accepted the issues and the fruits of the war, and the constitutional amendments as they are. And what I imposed upon myself as a duty I think I may consistently urge upon my Democratic friends, and all other Americans of whatever party affiliations—submission to the inevitable.

ACCEPTING THE ISSUES OF THE WAR.

I think that the American people North and South accepted the issues of the war—the eternal abolition of slavery, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and in good faith the equality of all before the law, UNION OF PARTIES.

If then, we agree upon these broad issues of the past, and we agree upon the living issues of the present, that amnesty should be granted; that the whites should be restored to their original equality in the States; that the sovereignty of the States themselves should be preserved; that the Union should be maintained; that the Constitution should be re-established, why may we not all unite in the carrying out of these great principles which are of equal value to us all?

THE YOUNG GRANT PAPER, the Louisville Commercial, trusts that on this occasion I will not go so far back, or that I will not so far "go back," upon the principles of my past life, but that the Democrats of the States may be able and willing to come up to it.

SO FORTH GOING BACK, I go forward. I say, men of Kentucky, men of the South, you have lost nothing by the overthrow of the Grant Administration. Millions of property which you held in slaves by the issues of the war, it is true, has been lost to the masters, but it has been conserved to the community. As laborers, impelled by the higher incentives of self-interest and freedom, they exist in more than their original value; still, in the community, as citizens of the United States, we have gained in enumeration and political power, in the South, twofold; instead of having a representation for the blacks, as originally, of three-fifths, we have now the full political power and the full vote of all that population. What remains to be done? The old House has been pulled down. We suffer inconvenience and temporary loss in the readjustment and rebuilding, and the replacement of the materials; but upon the ruins of the past as so often happens in the providence of God, a better and a more permanent structure is being built in its place. Now, for the first time, it is based on the true dignity of labor; now, for the first time, it is based upon universal education, without which all the complicated industries of modern civilization are impossible.

We have left to us the best climate, the larger portion of the best soil of these United States. There remains to us the world-wide products of cotton, tobacco and rice; and, above all, fellow-citizens, there remains a great race which has produced a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Calhoun, a Clay, and other such names as the world is proud of. [Cheers.] We have left the Union of our fathers, the Constitution improved by the elimination of the only great disturbing influence that prevented us from becoming a homogeneous people. A great destiny lies before us.

THE BETTER OF ALL.

Turning our backs upon secession on one side and centralization upon the other, let us educate our whole people, build up great universities of science and of learning, diversify our industries, build our own railroads, manufacture our own wood, hemp and cottons, and construct our own ships. With proper industry, economy and honesty of purpose, there remains to us not only equality, but an equality in the Union.

THE FAULT, dear friends, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are misdoings."

Men of the South, if you have sympathy with these, the most profound convictions of my own mind—if these purposes are wise and patriotic—these are the purposes and this is the patriotism of the Cincinnati Liberal Republicans; and we invite you all to join us in heart and in hand in the performance of the great work in which is common to the interests of the whole people.

FERVENTION.

Have we faults, let us amend them. Have we elements of weakness in the blacks, let us be magnanimous—they, too, are Southerners. Let us rule them not by intimidation and proscription but by justice and humanity. I feel your own humiliation; if we have done wrong, grievously have we suffered for it. Let us retrace our steps; let us be avenged upon our conquerors by forgiving their

oppressions and imitating the causes of their success. Not in the battle-field are decided the destinies of modern nations; industry is more than the sword. The heavy rests in the new cause. From adversity comes the tried spirit, like gold purified by fire. I would that you could share my aspirations, then would be persuaded that in the Providence of God your "cause" is not "lost," but gained. [Prolonged applause.]

**A Diamond Romance of a Poor Old Man.**

At Old Calabar I met an Englishman in November last, who was actually suffering from the want of the necessities of life. This Englishman was formerly a wealthy dealer in the sugar trade of Liverpool, and failed in 1864. Since that time circumstances went steadily against him, until the African diamond upon around his ambition. After some difficulty he procured a loan from an old friend, so that he might pay his way out here. Months and months passed, and the unfortunate Mr. Sandford, formerly merchant of Liverpool, became disheartened. He lived upon the charity of those he met who spoke his language. On the fifth morning of last December, Mr. Sandford renewed work on a little lot which he had frequently abandoned. On that morning he discovered ten stones, averaging ten carats each, which made their aggregate value £1,000 or £5,000 gold. His fortune did not abandon him at £1,000. On the following day he was offered £5,000 for his lot or "claim," as the English call it. He refused, and that same night came seeing Sandford the master of £20,000, or £100,000 in gold. He still continued to work, but for several days his toil was fruitless, and he began to suspect that his little estate had "gone dry." Still luck haunted him, for on the 16th of December he raised \$10,000 worth of garnets and diamonds, on the 20th he discovered \$20,000 worth of the finest stones ever seen in that quarter, and on Christmas eve he had the greatest luck of all. Fifteen large and splendid diamonds found on that day brought him \$35,000. This was his last hit. Then the yellow clay began to appear in his lot, and yellow clay is a sure sign that the diamonds are all exhausted. Sandford returned to England with £65,000, or about \$375,000 gold.

**Value of Small Courtesies.**

Civility cost nothing and is often productive of good results. Here is an instance:

A local doctor of medicine at Beth, England, has just had a legacy of twenty thousand dollars, and a comfortable house left him by a lady who was only known to him by once offering her a seat in his carriage.

A gentleman known by the writer, once assisted a very old and feeble man to cross from the London Mansion House to the Bank of England. This crossing is a very dangerous one, especially at midday, when the city is full of cabs, omnibuses, drays and other vehicles. When the old gentleman had got safely across he exchanged cards with his obliging young friend; and there the matter rested. Some four or five years after this incident occurred, a firm of London solicitors wrote the young gentleman who had taken pity on the old man, informing him that a legacy of five thousand dollars and a gold watch and chain, had been left to him by a gentleman who "took the opportunity of again thanking him in his will, for an act of unlooked-for civility."

It is not likely that all will have gold watches and chains left to them, or that little handful of city noises, but it is certain that acts of civility are productive of sufficient results in our inner selves to make it worth our while to practice them wherever we find the opportunity.

**To Stop Bleeding.**

It is said that bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity—use one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, even days if necessary. The person who gives this receipt says in this manner he saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wound artery; the bleeding ceased five minutes after the application.—Rock News Farmer.

**Loafers.**

Different nations have different kinds of loafers, and each pursues a different way. The Italian loafer spends his time in sleeping the Spanish, in praying the Turkish, in dreaming the French, in laughing the English, in swearing the Irish, in begging the Russian, in grumbling the Hungarian, in smoking the German, in drinking and the American, in talking politics.

"Mortimer, where is the man to sleep?" asked a girl of fifteen to her mother, who had just offered a traveler a night's lodging in their out-of-the-way hut. "I'll put him in with you and Tom and Sue and Jack and Dick and Jack, I suppose," was the reply, "and if it is too crowded, one of you must turn in with me and Dick and Tom and the twins."











## ITEMS FOR LADIES.

## SPRING STYLES.

The spring styles of costumes indicate a return to a plainer mode of making a dress than those elaborate patterns which have been the puzzle of dress-makers and the general fettering of the feminine mind during the few past seasons. But the plainness of the dress is atoned for by an exceeding richness of trimmings.

These elaborate trimmings consist of embroidery, braiding, wide fringe, and above all, the new yak lace, a woollen napure. This latter lace is to be had in all the new spring shades, and is admirably adapted for trimming promenade suits. It is also used upon rich silks made up for reception or dinner toilets.

Two shades of the same color are almost always used in the making up of suits, and nothing could be more attractive or in better taste than these costumes.

Particularly neat and elegant are the cameo brooms, or Alexa hats, as they are now called. A light and dark shade of the color united in a suit of Irish poplin, silk or mohair, is charming for the promenade.

Two shades of green, of blue, of lilac, and especially of silver gray, are also very much admired.

Fichus are worn over the street polonaise. For wraps the costume mantle, consisting of double capes without sleeves, is the most fashionable. These are usually trimmed with embroidery in braid, and either fringe or guipure lace.

Dolly Vardens are slowly advancing in public favor, and we may expect to see them soon upon the public street. These intended for this purpose are generally of black grounds gayly brocaded with flowers. The most beautiful Dolly Vardens, however, are the French patterns, which come in pale grounds, with garlands of the most delicately-tinted flowers.

As the ladies seem to take to these quaint and showy costumes as naturally as ducks take to water, it may be accepted as a proof that women do not always dress to please the other sex, but rather to outvie each other in splendor of toilet.

But to pass from this coquettish polonaise to the Dolly Varden hat! There is a spectacle to make you open your eyes my countrymen!

Of course you will exclaim it, de-nounce it, but that will make no difference, for the Dolly Varden will be worn, and you will end by falling in love with its wearer! For this daintiest flower of fashion is a sweet girlish face. Its broad brim, caught up at the side or at the back; its clusters of great roses or nodding plumes, all have a piquant air which cannot fail to lend a charm to its wearer.

It is now decidedly en vogue that if a hat be black, its color, or the other color of its trimmings, must correspond with the costume.

A black hat, either of lace or light straw, is perhaps more serviceable than any other, for by the simple change of a ribbon or flower it may be made to correspond with any toilet.

Some silk hats are made to match the costume, or made of black silk and bordered with the principal color in the dress.

## SUMMER GOODS.

The material for summer dresses is as airy and beautiful as one could wish. Perhaps the prettiest of these is the groundine gown which come in pale tints with satin stripes and scattered over them are tiny clusters of flowers, and the beautiful material is the mousseline de soie, a thin muslin which has a soft lustre like silk. In summer polonaises, we have the anore empe, which is very elegant, trimmed with a deep fringe headed with lace.

The over-dress and waist are now cut generally in one, the Princess being the favorite shape. Pretty garments of this style are made of light shades of batiste, a Chinese gown cloth, and trimmed with white imitation guipure, which will wash. These are worn either with black silk skirts or over colored skirts of lawn.

White dresses will be as popular as ever; nothing can be prettier or fresher for a summer toilet than a white dress.

Many silk dresses have overskirts and flounces of crepe de chine—these being trimmed with yak lace or deep fringe.

The Japanese silks are much in vogue at this season for spring suits, and come at low recent cents per yard, rising in price to \$1.50. Some of the lighter shades in rose color, blue, mauve, are charming for evening wear.

The low corsage for evening is made pointed in front and laced at the back, the skirt always in train.

Very wide sashes are worn for evening toilet, and ruffles of tulle or cigarette with flounces.

A lovely dress for reception, just from Paris, is of pearl gray faille; the skirt trimmed with two flounces of the gray, alternating with two flounces of a darker shade. These flounces are twenty-five inches wide at the front, and widen upon the train to thirty-five inches. They are cut in points and laced. The overskirt, which is very short in front and long behind, is gracefully laced at the back.

It is trimmed with a wide plaiting of the darkest shade of faille, and a deep fall of white Brussels lace. The corsage is cut with pointed lace in the front and behind, and is trimmed to correspond with the overskirt. Open sleeves, with deep fall of lace.

Every modest woman should set her

face against any fashion which could for a moment identify her with those women who have no claim to modesty, no matter how "stylish" that fashion may be termed. This word "stylish" has much to answer for in this regard. Dr. Johnson's rule was a good one: "Dress so that no person can possibly remember what you have on." Unfortunately, the reverse of this rule is that which is generally aimed at, even by women who in other matters command respect.

## FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

## WHY SHOULD WE POOR.

Crown is added to mold and spoil. Silver spoons are used in scrape kettles.

The scrubbing brush is left in the water.

Bones are burned that would make soap.

Nice handled knives are thrown into hot water.

Brooms are never hung up and soon are spoiled.

Dish cloths are thrown where mice can destroy them.

Tails and barrels are left in the sun to dry and fall apart.

Clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces in the wind.

The crust is left to sour, instead of making a few tartlets for tea.

Vegetables are thrown away that would warm over for breakfast.

Dried fruit is not taken care of in season, and becomes wormy.

Bits of meat are thrown out that would make hashed meat or hash.

The cork is left out of the molasses jug, and the flies take possession.

Pork spoils for the want of salt, and beef because the brine water soaks.

Coffee, tea, pepper and spices are left to stand open and lose their strength.

Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until they become useless.

The flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, and the bread-pans left with the dough sticking to it.

Vinegar is drawn in a tin basin, and allowed to stand till both basin and vinegar are spoiled.

Cold puddings are considered good for nothing, when often they can be steamed for the next day.

Take eleven pounds of unsalted lard and one gallon of boiling water, and stir into a thick pudding: **RECIPE FOR A CHEAP PAINT.**

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## SATURDAY NIGHT.

Placing the little hats all in a row, Ready for church on the morrow, you know; Washing wee faces and little black feet, Putting them into clean garments and white; That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spring out holes in the little worn breezy, Laying by ones that were once their treasures, Looking over garments on fold and pile—Who but a mother knows where to begin? Changing a button to make it look right—That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all round her chair, Hearing them flap forth their soft evening prayer, Telling them stories of Jews of old, Who loves to gather lambs to his fold; Watching, their voices with childish delight—That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Creeping as softly to take a last peep, After the little ones all are asleep; Anxious to know if the children all are warm; Kneeling the blanket round each little form; Tucking each little face, rosy and bright—That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Kneeling down softly beside the white bed, Laying and tucking each how down her head, Praying as only a mother can pray, "God guide and keep them from going astray."

Kindness and Love. Kind hearts are the gardens, Kind thoughts are the roses, Kind words are the blossoms, Kind deeds are the fruit.

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## Good for Texas.

The people of Texas seem to be in the condition in respect to worldly goods for which Agarkevreny prayed. They have neither poverty nor riches. The Texas Intelligencer says: "We have not an abundance in the State, nor do we need one. We are all rich. We venture the assertion that not a man, woman or child in all the State necessarily goes to bed hungry this year. Come to Texas. This is the place to live well and look well."

To which the Galveston News adds: "We suppose that there is no part of the world in which the Saviour's statement, 'The poor ye have with you always,' is not found strictly true, but it is difficult for us to realize the fact. There is not a day in all Texas a poor man or woman, no poverty is understood elsewhere. There are thousands who cannot buy silk dresses nor household goods. There are tens of thousands who have no gold watches nor solitary diamonds. There are but few who can own fast horses, or indulge in the more expensive luxuries that many think indispensable. But there are none who need want for necessary food, clothing and shelter. Any man who is able to work two hours in the day can have all these, and for those whom sickness or infirmity render helpless, the neighborhood has always an abundance. If we have but few rich men, there are no poor ones. If we have but little luxury, we have every necessity that man needs."—South Land.

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## NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

McALISTER & MILLER, North Side Main Street, in Old Yellow building, Stanford, Ky.

Dry Goods and Notions, HATS and CAPS, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods and Clothing.

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CUSTOM WORK, Cloth, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods.

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Physicians prescriptions carefully and skillfully compounded, either DAY or NIGHT.

PURE LIQUORS, For medicinal use, always on hand.

JEWELRY, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY.

LADIES' Dress Goods, Embroidering in plain and fancy silks.

PRINTS, DOMESTIC, IRON and REVEREND COTTONS, COTTON VARNISH, HIGH LINES.

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READY-MADE CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, HATS and CAPS.